Amnsements and Meetings.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Concert. Palibarmonic Society.
BOOTH'S THEATER.—At 1.30 and at 8: "The Heir-at-Law," and "Too.ics." J. S. Ciarke.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.-Every afternoon at 2 and evening at 8.
BEYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—At 2 and at 8: Minstrels.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—At 1:33: "Yorick," and "My Uncle" Will." At 8: "London Assurance" GRAD OFERA HOUSE.—At 2 and at 8: "The Black LYCOUR THEATER.—At 1:20 and at 8: English Opera Bourle: "Chippele." Miss Emily Soidone. OLYMPIC THEATER.—At 2 and at 8: Varieties, PARK THEATER.—At 1:30 and at 8: "The Gilded Age." Joan T. Esymond.

San Francisco Minstrels.-At 2 and at 8: Birch and

Union Square Theater.—At 1:30 and at 8: "Love's Sacrifice." R se Ey tinge.
Wallack's Theater.—At 1:30 and at 8: "The Shaughraub." Dion Boucleaut.

Association Hall -At 3: Concert. ROBINSON HALL.—At 2 and at 8: "Begone Dull Care." Frederic Maccare.

Index to Advertisements.

AMISSEMENTS-Lieventh Page-4th, 5th, and 6th columns EANKING-HOUSES AND BANKERS-Tenth Page-4th col

BARKING-HOUSES AND BASKLES TOWN UNION.

BOARD AND ROOMS—Eleventh Page—1st column.

CHANCES FOR BUSINESS MEN—Eleventh Page—4th column.

CHANCES FOR BUSINESS MEN—Eleventh Page—4th column.

CORPORATION NOTICES—Fleventh Page—2d column.

DANCING ACADEMIES—North Page—4th column.

DENTISTRY—Fifth Page—4th column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES—Tenth Page—4th column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES—Tenth Page—4th column.

LUROFEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—Fifth Page—4th, 5th and 6th columns.

EUROPEAN HOTELS-Fifth Page 5th and 6th columns. EUROPEAS HOTELS—FITH Page—5t and sta columns.
FISANCIAL—Fath Page—4th column.
FOR THE HOLDAYS—FITH Page—4th column.
FORNITEIRS—FITH Page—4th column.
HELP WANT, D. MALES—Eleventh Page—6th column;
FEMALES—Eleventh Page—6th column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—Eleventh Page—3d

HOTELS-Eleventh Page-3d column. HOTELS—Eierenth Page—3d column.
IOE GREAN—Feth Page—4n column.
INSTRUCTOR—Minth Page—3t and 4th columns.
LECTURES AND MEETINGS—Electeth Page—6th column.
LOAN OFFICES—Electeth Page—2 (column.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTILS—Fifth Page—4th column.
MARBLAGES AND DEATHS—Seventh Page—5th and 6th column.

MISCELLANEOUS-Twelfth Page-1st, 2J, 34, 4th, 5th, and 6th columns.

https://discar.instruments-Eleventh Page-6th column.

new Publications-Eighth Page-24, 31, 4th, 5th and 6th columns: Anoth Page-19, 24 and 34 columns.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE-CITY-Tenth Page-6th column: Brooslyn-Fosth Page-6th column: New-Jersky-Tenth Page-6th column: New-Jersky-Tenth Page-6th column: To Exclasses-Fenth Page-6th column.

Relacious Notices-Eleventh Page-1st and 24 columns.

Sales av Auction-Eleventh Page-2d column.

AVINUS BANKS—lenth Page 4th column.
TRATIONS WANTED. MALKS—Eleventh Page—4th column: Females—Eleventh Page—4th, 5th and 6th col STECIAL NOTICES—Seventh Page—5th column. STEAMBOATS AND RAILHOADS—Tenth Page—5th and 6th

STEAMERS, OCEAN-Ninth Page-4th column. STATIONERY - Elecently Page - 21 column.
Tracing Stationery - Elecently Page - 21 column.
To Let. City Property - Teath Page - 6th column Brooklyn - Elecently Page - 1st column; Country - Teath Page - 6th column.

HAS PAID OVER TWENTY THOUSAND CLAIMS, Don't irritate your lungs with a stubborn only when a safe and certain remedy can be had in Da Jarne's Ex-

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Advertising Rates.

DAILY TEIBUN DAILY TRIBUNE, 20c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 75c, and \$1 per line. SEMI-WELKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line. According to position in the paper.

According to position in the paper.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address. The Tribune. New-York.

Persons unable to obtain The Tribune in any of
the trains, boats, or hotels in which it is usually sold, will
confer a favor by informing this office of the circumstances. Advertisements received at up-town offices, 54; W. Sid-st., or 308 W. 23d-st.; at the Harlem Office, 2,386 Fourth-ave., between 129th and 130th-sts.; and at the Brooklyn Branch Office, 233 Washington-st., next door to the Post-office, till 8 p. m., at regular rates. THE TRIBUNE IS EUROPE.—An office for TRIBUNE Advertisements and Subscriptions is now open in London, No. 54 Fleet-st, E. C. All English and Continental advertisements intended for insertion in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE should be sent direct to the London Office. Subscriptions for any portod will be received at the same office, and single copies of the paper may always be obtained.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, 84 Ficet-st., E. C., London.

New-York Daily Tribune.

OUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1874.

TRIPLE SHEET.

The trial of Count won Arnim continued vesterday Testimony was given in regard to the discovery of the abstraction from the archives at Paris. --- The President of the Left Center of the French Assembly stated that the time for concessions had passed. - There was another gale on the British coast.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Garfield made a

personal explanation, denying statements in THE TRIBUNE; Mr. Dawes explained regarding the Pacific Mail investigation, and at his suggestion an order was leaded for the arrest of the witness Irwin for comtempt. King Kalakaua of the Sandwich Islands will arrive in

Washington to-day. Extensive preparations for his reception have been made. - The Louisiana Returning Board have decided to refer the De Soto Parish returns to the Legislature. —— Quiet prevails in Vicks-burg; the negroes are returning to their homes.

Judge McCue granted a bill of particulars in the suit brought by Theodore Tilton against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and the trial was postponed until the January term. —— An earthquake shock was felt in Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in Western Connecticut. === James H. Banker withdrew his suit against Commodore Vanderbilt and conveyed to him a large amount of real estate. — At the Croker trial several witnesses testified that the prisoner was unarmed, and that an unknown young man was the murderer. President Jewett, in a statement to the Eric stockholders, admitted that the carnings had fallen off over a million during the year. ---- A large emigration to Germany was reported. === Eighteen firemen were dismissed for breach of discipline. —— Gold, 1112. 1112. 1112. Value of the legal-tender dollar at the close 59 6-10 cents. Thermometer, 340. 400, 310.

Exactly what has been gained on either hand by Judge McCue's order for a bill of particulars in the suit of Tilton against Beecher, does not yet appear plain to the lawyers. As the case is postponed to the January term, the public gain a relief from the scandal during the holidays.

The spread of diphtheria has been as rapid as its origin was mysterious. There will be many to echo the inquiries of a sufferer presented in another column, who arraigns our officials for neglect in taking action to arrest the progress of a scourge which has already brought mourning or consternation into hundreds of families, and may some day assume the terrible proportions of a plague.

As the excitement at Vicksburg is abating, and the immediate disturbances are at an end, an investigation of the causes of this extraordinary uprising is in order. On our fourth page we present details that will throw light upon its origin and character. Facts such as are here narrated sufficiently show what kind of a government is vouchsafed to reconstructed States.

Our Washington correspondence gives in detail the points on which Mr. Kelley takes issae with the President's Message on the subject of specie payments. The extremes to which Mr. Kelley's views have carried him so no general order can enforce silence are exemplified near the close of the latter. throughout the ranks. Somebody will the Postmaster-General had been misled into bread out of the ghosts' mouths gow. iust at | der of his lease. It has thus become impossible to

where he propounds the theory that the possession of gold as a basis of currency is a source of weakness to a nation.

The strength of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the confidence of its managers were indicated by the stand taken in opposition to the Saratoga contract. A letter from Baltimore, on our third page, analyzes the sources of this strength and independence. The road has been remarkably fortunate during a period of much depression in finance and trade; but some of its representations of success seem to have been rather overstated.

No very startling suggestions appear among the plans of leaders for the salvation of the Republican party in this morning's dispatches. A sound financial policy, separation from the politics of the White House, honesty in the party instead of the effort to conceal dishonesty, and checking the criticism of the independent press, are the sum total of their devices. The last of these will be more easy of accomplishment when the others are car-

No candidate is yet named with any certainty for the Massachusetts Senatorship, as Mr. Sumner's successor, The heavy defeat of the Republicans has disjointed the party machinery and weakened the prospects of Mr. Dawes; the supporters of Judge Hoar do not yet know their strength, and there is still greater doubt as to the nomination of Senator Washburn, Gov. Ballock, or Prof. Seelye. The probabilities are very thoroughly discussed in a letter on our third page.

We publish accounts of an earthquake by which Westchester County principally was shaken, though reports of it come from Nyack, N. Y., on the north-west to Norwalk, Conn., on the south-east. A year or two ago an earthquake in Germany of about similar force and scope, gave an opportunity for a profound investigation which has thrown more light on disturbances of this character than all previous speculations. We trust that the present occurrence, at their very doors, will be carefully studied by our men of science.

The report of the Bureau of Statistics is largely freighted with explanations of the causes of its own defects. The new system of examining the contents of railway trains from Canada will tend to correct one source of error that has vitiated all our annual statements of trade with that country. Statistics of the coasting trade and of fisheries, under existing laws, are exceedingly imperfect; and even in respect to the movements of emigrants, the records are quite defective. Pointing out these and many other sources of error which modify the value of its statistics, the report urges measures that may result in more accurate information.

An instance of the methods adopted by the Returning Board for nullifying the majorities obtained by the Conservatives of Louisiana, is afforded in the case of the De Soto Parish, whose Supervisor has handed over the returns to some person who declines to give them up unless he is paid \$1,000. The State authorities and the Board decline to move in the matter, though urged to compel the restitution of the returns. In previous dispatches it has been explained that there is reason for fearing that the Board will on various pretexts hold back for an indefinite time a sufficient number of returns of Conservative parishes to insure a Republican majority in the Legislature.

We hope the singular order of arrest in the case of the San Francisco agent, Irwin, does not indicate that the Ways and Means Committee intend to begin the Pacific Mail investigation by bullying their most important witness. But his testimony is indispensable, and able in getting out of him all he knows, as it has been in enforcing an instant response to its summons. What Irwin can testify to of his own knowledge, will probably be valuable chiefly as a clue to more conclusive witnesses. He has said he paid out the money for the subsidy, but not to Congressmen. There will be need of hot work to get the Committee's salt on the coattails of the men that handled that money after the San Francisco agent.

THE ATTITUDE OF CONGRESS. Congress has not yet developed anything new or strange in the political situation, and certainly has not foreshadowed anything of the purposes of either party. The general remark as the members began to come together in Washington last week, was that the gentlemen who have carried things with so high a hand for several years past did not seem so chipper" as formerly. It was also remarked that the members of the opposing party, who after so long a period of repression might be expected to show some signs of elation at effected in their position, were not especially exultant, though they seemed to enjoy in a thoughtful way a large and pervasive sense of restfulness and content. On both sides there appeared to be a disposition to behave as well as they could, look as pretty as possible, and wait the turn of events. The seriousness with which the Republicans began business on the first day of the session with the reports of the Committee on Appropriations, showed that the party in power was determined to begin well at least, and that it had learned one lesson from the elections. The quiet behavior of the Democrats showed that they too were conscious of being looked at, and somewhat careful how they behaved under the scrutiny. There has been no disposition manifested on their part to boast of their victory or threaten what they will do when they come into the enjoyment of its fruits. Both parties in Congress have for this first week of the short session behaved quite beautifully, and we hasten to congratulate them while we may.

This is in a large measure tactics, we presume. The two parties are not so much intent on legislating wisely for the country as they are upon watching each other for possible advantages to be gained. How long this business of sitting over against each other and waiting for some movement to be made will continue, it is hard to tell. If only parties could be as shrewd and discreet as individuals, it might go on through the session, neither one compromising itself nor strengthening the other. It would be for the Republicans to exercise reasonable economy in all matters of absolutely essential legislation, and for the Democrats to talk little, but keep their eyes open. To let things drift would be perhaps as safe a policy as either side could adopt. But, fortunately or unfortunately, political parties are not so perfectly organized as armies, and

talk. And then somebody else will answer. And then we shall find that behind the grave seeming of these leading statesmen there is not much coherence, notwithstanding they make such a show of a solid and united front. Here are mere names of parties with nothing behind them; only people answering to them who on one side are in the enjoyment of office, and on the other hope to be. Let a pebble of discussion upon any vital issue of politics drop in among them and they scatter like bits of glass and beads in a kaleidoscope, crossing over and mixing up in new figures and new combinations and having entirely new relations.

The points upon which the members of either party are in accord are for the most part utterly trivial and unimportant. Not upon the questions of currency and finance, of tariff, of civil service reform, of any feature of foreign or domestic policy, not even upon the question of Civil Rights, which is almost the only surviving issue of the war, can either party boast of being at one with itself. The Democrats in the House dare not touch the question of the Currency, which lies at the surface of politics and must have attention soon. The Republicans also fight shy of it. It is an element of weakness in both. Each sits waiting for the other to touch it and develop its own weakness. In the mean time, on the Republican side, there is unusual sensitiveness with reference to the late defeats and the causes. The grave and serious question "Who killed Cock "Robin ?" is trembling on the verge of utterance from a hundred lips or more, and as many different answers are waiting to be delivered. It is scarcely possible that the whole session will pass without one side or the other, or both, breaking out upon some of the questions that demand attention, and upon such outbreak discovering to the people anew the hollowness of the party professions and the absolute chaos of current politics. The present attitude of Congress is beautiful because it is so studiedly polite and decorous, but it is also amusing. When the period of tactical maneuvering ceases perhaps we shall be able to discover who is who and what is what, by the acts and votes of men; and not merely whether they are in or out of office by their party names.

PACIFIC MAIL IN THE HOUSE. We congratulate the Ways and Means Committee on its prompt response to the suggestion to have the Pacific Mail inquiry thrown open to the public. We now urge that it be energetic and thorough. There will be a surfeit of prompt denials; and the facts are doubtless far better hidden than in the Crédit Mobilier case. That experience was not lost, either upon lobbyists or Congress. The San Francisco Agent has freely admitted disbursing the money in Washington; but in the same breath has denied that he paid any of it to Congressmen. The middlemen must be traced. The same Agent has attributed the disbursement of a large sum in the same interest to a present member of Congress. That Congressman must have an opportunity to vindicate

The Crédit Mobilier investigation would have amounted to nothing but for the fact that Oakes Ames became personally involved to such an extent that he was driven to protect himself by exposing others. Unless by some unforeseen accident some Congressman of equal rank shall be put now in a similar predicament, there is danger that this investigation will lack the force and directness finally given by Ames to that of the Crédit Mobilier. We see a great many reports from Washington that Congress is not likely to push the present inquiry with great vigor, because neither party has much to gain, while both Committee should be as inexor- have much to fear from the expected disclosures. Prominent Democrats, it is said, are quite as deeply implicated as prominent Re publicans, and so the chances are that the Committee will agree to deal with the matter as tenderly as possible, and nobody will be badly hurt.

We can hardly believe that after the lessons

of the past two years the politicians in Congress will be so foolish. It is not the disclosure of a scandal which harms a party half so often as it is the attempt to cover a scandal up. If the Republicans had pursued the Crédit Mobilier investigation with determination from the very start, and dealt with all the criminated members in a spirit of rigid justice, how different the issue of that affair would have been. Half a dozen delinquent individuals would have been sacrificed by their own avarice or folly, but the Republican party would have come out of the ordeal stronger and more respectable than ever. It would have been praised on every hand for its intolerance of roguery in its own ranks, and it might have gone to the polls at the next election with the change which the late elections had a new claim upon the gratitude and confidence of the people. But the party leaders resisted inquiry as long as they could; when at last it was forced upon them they did everything in their power to keep the Committee from finding out too much; and their action finally upon the report was cowardly and ineffective. That was the scandal. It was no disgrace to the great Republican party that two or three Senators and Representatives took money and lied about it; but when the recognized leaders of the party and nearly all its newspaper organs undertook to shield the guilty and deny the offense, then the Crédit Mobilier wrong became a party crime.

Now as for this Pacific Mail story. It has come to a point where entire suppression is impossible. Partial suppression will do neither side any good. The truth will certainly come out, perhaps not to-day, nor next week, nor next month; but in the end it will come out. Whichever party makes the best use of this opportunity to discover and discard its un-

worthy members will profit by the result. -When commenting on the statement of a correspondent that Gen. Garfield, for the Appropriation Committee, had reported the Postmaster-General's estimate of \$500,000 for the new and unearned subsidy, we begged the General to relieve himself from the responsibility at once. He does so in the most satisfactory way by saying that he has not reported it. We venture to think that, in view of the attention now attracted to the subject, he will be sure not to do so without very careful consideration. There is no claim to the subsidy; the Pacific Mail has not complied with the conditions on which it was granted; and it has squandered far more than it got in payments in Washington for the avowed purpose of corrupting Congress. Meantime it would be a satisfaction to learn that our correspondent, a person officially connected until lately with the Pacific Mail, was equally mistaken in asserting that

an estimate on account of the proposed steal. Can we have that pleasure?

THE DOLLAR SUBSCRIPTION. Our suggestion yesterday for a dollar subscription in aid of the Nebraska and Kansas sufferers has met with an instant response. Passengers on a railway train carried a paper among their fellow travelers, and send us as the result of their few minutes' work no fewer than seventy-five subscriptions. A party of gentlemen who have wagered a dinner, "conclude to forego its pleasures that some of the "sufferers by the grasshopper raid in Nebraska "and Kansas may enjoy a few less expensive "ones," and they send us accordingly twentyfive dollars. A bookkeeper, sending his dollar, reminds his fellows that "lots of clerks like 'himself" could easily spare a like amount for the starving. We print some of the letters we have received on this subject; they seem to show that the heart of the public has been

touched. It is probably unnecessary for us to urge our friends any further to help in this good work; but we must remind them once more that their subscriptions to be of use ought to be prompt. Let them not forget the awful truth that these unfortunate farmers at the West are in danger literally of starvation. and unless they are relieved at once many of them must die.

KATIE KING.

We have received recently divers letters of inquiry, principally from the inland and agricultural portions of the country, referring to what the anxious writers are courteous enough to call the "recent spiritual manifestations." We must refer all such seekers after truth to those of our cotemporaries who have established connection with out-lying ghostly quarters; THE TRIBUNE only undertakes to deliver news from tracts accessible to railway trains, telegraphs, or at least, not to put too coarse a point on it, balloons. It is encouraging to reflect, however, that by the clumsy ghost stories which serve for padding in many of the papers just now, in default of a more enjoyable murder or divorce case, a wholesome superstition is being wakened in the American mind. A ghost may not be the most healthy or clean occupant of a cranky brain, but it is better than the life-long greenback, and in any case is not likely to stay long. The sanest man has some cobwebbed superstition hidden in an out of the way corner of his beliefs, and it is just as well it should be taken out and aired now and then, if but to test what substance there is in it. That a spiritual manifestation of any sort should find plenty of believers does not argue one point toward its truth; the universal longing is so strong to eatch a glimpse of the darkness beyond that last frozen sea, that we welcome the poorest stick or spar that seems to float back to us thence. Especially is this eagerness and credulity exaggerated where the friction and noise of city life do not remove our dead from us to illimitable distances. They lie sleeping in the shady church-yard, or in a quiet corner of the farm, where we pass them two or three times a day; they are not surely so far away. It does not seem unnatural that semewhere they should find a break in the wall, and return, though but for a moment. It is no wonder that raps and materialized spirits find hosts of believers who never saw or heard either of them. By the time the report of them penetrates to a farm kitchen or a village sewing-circle, they seem to occupy a much bigger space than the President's Message or the matters therein. When we consider the ghosts that will be routed out of their sleep to meet them around wood fires in New-England or enormous grates of bituminous coal in the West; when we think of the histories of remarkable dreams and presentiments told by the young fellows with powerful gusto and a feeble attempt at scientific explanation afterward, and the "queer things" dragged slowly by the old man from his foggy memory, and his delighted cackle as he finds everybody listening (the boys, who usually vote gran'ther a bore, the gravest of all)when we consider all this mystery, and fear and wonder thrown like a sudden fine background of shadow up behind our daily life, we protest we are ready to declare that Amer-

But when we turn from their audience to the spirits themselves, that is a more practical, and at first sight assuredly a much more ludicrous matter. We have no intention of embroiling ourselves in the affairs of alien peoples, and consequently have nothing to say as to the morality or good sense of the procedure adopted by the new-comers, who profess to be the pioneers of legions about to visit us in (a sort of) flesh from the spirit world. Certainly their mode of opening communication is not what we have a right to expect. Devout believers in spiritualism, we understand, stand off doubtfully as yet. They maintain, what any rational man concedes, that the old spiritualism is either what it professes to be, or a blind groping in scientific mysteries, which scientific men ought to examine and explain. But this "materializa-"tion" must be either spirits assuming visible shape, or a skillful trick of clever knaves. There is no half-way ground. If it be the dead, who have at last returned after the vain summons of six thousand years, we must acknowledge the glamour is pretty well swept off of death, for us. For six thousand years the world has stretched out its hands to the wise and good and loved who have gone into the silence to come back, to send us tidings. They know how great our need has been. And now that the gulf is bridged comes no prophet of them all to help humanity. No mother to her child, no wife to her husband, but "Katie King," who eats oranges and calls us "stoopid," and "Rosey, an Indian girl," who gathers mosquito netting out of the air and kicks her legs about like a Dutch ballet girl, and "Ann," a Dublin washerwoman. The requisites for the renewal of their earthly life by the disembodied souls are equally remarkable. The potent agencies of Nature are not called upon to aid them, although we are told they are "enabled to "appear by a control of natural forces." The only natural forces needed are a very dark room, a wooden box with a medium inside, a window in the background and the audience in front of it, a solemn obligation, or better still a rope, forbidding the audience to investigate too closely. Why should they investigate closely? The ring of speculative gentlemen and nervous ladies who encircle the box with clasped hands, singing in the dark, very seldom have any more profitable occupation elsewhere, and their evening's entertainment costs less than the theater, and suits their taste and intellect bet-

ter. It would be rough treatment to take the

the beginning of Winter. But we are not surprised that our old friends the Spiritualists grumble a little at this popular puppet-show, and hint at the rat behind the arras.

The Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter has declined the honor conferred upon him by the Episcopal Convention in Iowa, and Dr. Huntington, one of the most distinguished accessions the Church has in recent years received from the Unitarian ranks, has been elected Bishop of that Diocese. It is only the most powerful of Commoners who prefer activity in the House of Commons to the more tranquil glory of the House of Peers, and only the most eminent parish priests who refuse to be made Bishops. Of course it is not all abnegation which should induce a young and brilliant elergyman rather to remain Rector of Grace Church than to be Bishop of a Western State. There is work enough here to satisfy any reasonable appetite, and distinction enough to gratify whatever worldly aspirations might linger in a minister's mind. But after all this, it must be said that New-York has an attraction of its own, which grows every year more and more powerful. There are thousands of people living in New-York to-day, who would decline any offers to live elsewhere, even if accompanied by the promise of largely increased compensation. This is a comparatively recent feeling, but its existence is none the less undemable. Americans have been formerly regarded as being to a greater extent than other people, destitute of local attachments. We have rarely thought of New-York as possessing the imperative claim of Paris, or Vienna, or Rome, upon its inhabitants. But it has now become one of the great cities of the world with a character and a charm of its own, and the outside universe may as well be warned that if they have need of New-Yorkers, they must lay before them either extraordinary temptations or a clear case of duty.

One likes to be informed of the superlative of everything, and so we read with gratification of a mule (now deceased) in Sonoma County, Cal.-the firmest-minded of any animal of the kind on record. He was pulling a load of lime which a sudden rain put into a state of spoutaneous combustion. The wagon ignited. The mule stood stock still. The devouring element attacked his flanks, and still he moved not, but remained as self-possessed as a martyr. They wanted to detach him from the consuming vehicle, but he wouldn't be detached, biting and kicking those who would fain have rescued him. He endured the heat calmly as a Hindoo widow, while his despairing owner stood by, rendering himself piable to a similar fate at some future time by the most reckless use of profane language. Peace to the ashes of that mule!

We are advised that although Col. George is an Hour;" but the same bill will be repeated this evening, and those who miss seeing it will lose an opportunity of old and valued friend of Miss Proctor's, it is incorrect to say that he in any way represented her in the late disposition of the Moulton likel suit. He came on in behalf of Gen. Butler, to aid in extricating Mr. Moulton, and he acted only as a medium of communication for Gen. Butler.

THE NEW TRIBUNE BUILDING.

RAPID PROGRESS OF THE WORK. THE NAME HOISTED TO THE TOWER IN BLOCKS OF GRANITE WEIGHING FIVE AND A HALF TONS 210

FEET ABOVE THE SIDEWALK-150 WORKMEN PUSHING THINGS ON THE INTERIOR. For two or three days workmen have been busy in clearing away the scaffoldings and other obstructions from the front of THE TRIBUNE building, laying pavements, making new connections with the gas-mains, and the like. The vaults, both on Spruce and Nassau-sts., have been completed, and with few exceptions, the outside work on and about the structure is done. The granite men were yesterday engaged in hoisting into position the large granite blocks surmounting the clock face in the tower. One of these blocks stretches across each of the four sides of the tower. Each block bears on its face, in letters two feet four inches long, the simple words, "THE TRIBUNE." The block hoisted yesterday was 14 feet long, and three feet four inches high. It weighs 51 tons, and its place in the tower is 210 feet above the level of the sidewalk. It is visible from

almost any point in the Bay, and for many miles in the direction of Brooklyn, Jersey City, or Hoboken. The roof of the building (composed entirely of iron and slate) has for some weeks been all completed, with the exception of the space immediately back of the tower, through which the granite is hoisted, and about a day's work to be done on the upper part of the front Mansard. By some blunder at the iron works, a mistake was made concerning work, and this has delayed putting on the last of the slate. As soon as these iron castings are received, a day or two will complete the exterior work. Meantime the windows have been closed up, a large part of the interior plumbing has been done, and the steam heating apparatus is being rapidly intro-

With the exception of the granite, on which there icans owe a debt to the "materialized spirits" have been many delays, it is believed that the work for this home-gathering, holiday month at on THE TRIBUNE building has gone forward more rapidly and satisfactority than on almost any building of anything like its magnitude erected of late years. There are now engaged in and about the building, and the various iron gangs, as masons, carpenters, floor layers, stone setters, plumbers, etc., a total of over 150 workmen, and the entire force is to be kept pushed to its utmost capacity until the building is ready for occupancy. Besides these workmen there are at least 150 more engaged in the carpenter shops, marble yards, and elsewhere, on the contracts for the various parts of the work. A good deal of the carpenter work is already done in the shops of the contractor. The marble wainscoting is being prepared, and the Metlach tiles for the floors, which were made in England on an order transmitted some months ago, and are now on the ocean, are expected in a few days. Every branch of the work has been pushed forward as rapidly as was consistent with the thorough and durable nature of the workmanship required. In a few instances work has been prosecuted night and day, as in the preparation of some of the ironiwork for the spacious vaults, extending out under the middle of Spruce and Nassausts., in order to get them closed up before the approach of cold weather, and to prepare them for the reception of The Tribune's improved machinery. In one of these is soon to be set up the new Hoe perfecting press, beyond question the most complete, economical, and satisfactory printing machine ever invented, as much superior to these now in use as the Hoe six or ten cylinders were to the clumsy and old-fashioned contrivances which they displaced both in England and America. The tenth story of the new building, to be occu

pied by The Tribune composing-room, will probably be ready for the use of the printers by about the 1st of February; while it is intended that all of the parts of the building to be rented for lawyers' offices, banks, etc., shall be ready for the use of tenants by the 1st of April next. The composition floors are laid throughout the building now, and on over half the stories the partitions have been erected. Plastering will begin in about a week or two, one of the elevators is completed and ready to set up, the iron work of the staircases is up now, and the slate treads are expected to be on by the 25th of December. A number of applications for rooms have been filed, and it is already evident that it is to become a favorite point for lawyers' offices.

The site of the present new structure was originally occupied by three out of the five buildings which THE TRIBUNE owned. Of the other two, the one to the rear on Spruce-st., a fire-proof structure of the old kind (that is, with brick walls, iron beams supported by iron columns, with brick floor arches between them), is now occupied by THE TRIBUNE'S own offices. The other is still in the possession of a tenant, holding under a five years' lease, which does not expire until the 1st of next May. Every effort was made to get possession of this part of the property in order to make the whole contemplated building at once; but the tenant refused successive offers of three four, five, and six thousand dollars for the remain-

do anything to put up the addition to the new building, which is to occupy the ground on which two of the old buildings still stand, until the 1st of May, 1875. By that time it will be seen whether the demand for offices in this vicinity, in these hard times, is sufficient to fill up the entire eight stories and basements, now for rent in the new structure already erected, and to indicate the immediate ne cessity for additional accommodation.

BOOTH'S THEATER-MR. CLARKE.

It is much to be regretted that Mr. Clarke's

ngagement at Bootn's Theater is so short, and, partic

larly, that the bill of last night's entertainment should have been withheld to the end. "The Heir at Law" and "Toodles" furnish exoberant mirth, and they pleased last evening, a crowded house. Mr. Clarke enneted Pangloss and Toodles. In the former part he presented a distinct dramatic novelty; It would require much space and time for analysis of this personation, and neither is now at command. As a study in dramatic art, Mr. Clarke's Dr. Pangloss is singularly deep and thorough. The humor is, seemingly, quite accidental; it bubbles out of the eccentricity of the character, as displayed under odd circumstances, and this homor, if not rich and jacey, is yet immensely comic. As long as this grotesquely spectator is laughing at him. The expression of great self-conceit and watchful canning; the drolly horrifled air of fixed attention upon Lord Duberly's blunders, Dick's mis-readings, and Lady Duberly's conduct; the alert, vital, penetrating votes; the chirruping votability; the rapid alternations of mock-dignity and sordid pleasure in the face; and the rare and indescribable humorous delicacy of inflection or emphasis, in the delivery of the wise, satirical haif-lines and apposite quotations with which the part abounds—all combine to make this Pangloss exceptionally truthful to the author, and deliciously amusical to the appreciative lover of mirth. Mr. Carks. makes the character trivial and contemptible-as. from a moral point of view, was Colman's intention; for in this was satirized a nuisance of the time of the comedy, but he does not make it despicable-because he infuses into it that sort of irresponsible, happy-go-lacky tempera-ment so often united with the humorous turn of mind. We have seen personations of Pungloss which excelled this one in drollery and in quaintness; but none that surpass it in brilliancy or in sheer capacity to evoke laughter. Mr. Clarke was recalled by hearty applause at the end of every set. Mr. Irving improved a good opportunity, as Zekiel Homespun, and acted with nature and power. Mr. Eiwin Shepherd played the difficult part of Lord Duberly in a most the pretending way and with good comic effect. Of Toodles, as acted by Mr. Clarke, it is unnecessary to say anything by way of description. This is one of the funniest comic creations of the time, and is

FIFTH AVENUE THEATER-LONDON ASSURANCE. The tragedy of "Yorick" does not seem to have met with success at the Fifth Avenue Theater. It deserves more attention from the public than it has received; but merit does not rule in these matters of taste. Last night "Yorick" gave place to "London Assorance," and the horn of Mr. Boucleauft was ones more uplifted. The piece requires no description, and we do not find that its recurrence is suggestive of prolonged comment. Mr. Daly is lavish of costly and tasteful ornamentation in the setting of the pieces that he presents; and he has been as prodigal to the treatment of "London Assurance" as in that of more novel productions. The cast last evening tocluded Miss Fanny Davenport as Lady Gay Spanker, Mr. Fisher as Sir Harcourt Courtly, Mr. James Lewis as Moddle, Mr. George Parkes as Charles Courtly, Mr. Hardenberg as Max Harkaway, Miss Sara Jewett as Mr. Harkins as Dazzle, Miss Nelly Mortimer as Pert, and Mr. Owen Fawcett as Dolly Spanker. This proved an efficient cast, and in some features really a brilliant one. The audience was more numerous than assemblages at this theater have lately been, and the performance was rewarded with many marks of favor. "Loudon Assurance" will be repeated to-night, "Yorick" and "My Uncle's Will" make up the bill for

was received last right with peals of laughter.

There will be no matines at Booth's Theater to-day-the

stage being needed for a rehearsal of "The Hero of the

the Matinée to-day. Mr. Augustin Daly and the executors of the Gilsey estate send us a note denying reports that there was soon to be a change in the management of the Fifth Avenue Tueater.

PERSONAL.

Prof. W. D. Whitney of Yale College has een elected an honorary member of the Landon Philo ogical Society.

Mr. James M. Barnard, Treasurer of the Teachers' and Pupils' Fand of the Agassiz Memorial. reports that \$9,191 94 have been received from 86,600

William E. Dodge, Dr. Henry M. Field, Dr. I.S. Prime, William Collen Bryant, and a number of the alumni of Williams College are about, to present that institution with a prouze medaltion of ex-President

Prof. Young of Dartmouth College, who was one of the observers of the transit of Venus, will return home by way of Exper and India. He and Prof. Watson of Michigan University intend to make meteorological and astronomical observations in those constricts. Count Beust announces that the medals for merit in connection with the Vienna Exhibition, were

distributed during the past month, and the diplomas of honor and the cooperators' medals will be given out during the present month, as rapidly as possible. Miss Annie L. Howells, a clever sister of the well-known editor of The Allantic, has adventured upon a serial story, which is to appear next year in The

Galary. Miss Howells resides with her father, the present U.S. Consul-General to Canada, at Quebec. Sue promises to do no discredit in literature to her accom-plished brother. Senator Buckingham of Connecticut is rapidly recovering from the serious illness which lately threatened to keep him from his seat in the Senate talk

Winter. The Noricich Bulletin says that he is able to be about town, and receives his friends as usual. A short season of further rest, it is thought, will enable him to attend the sessions of the Sonate with renewed health and vigor. Mr. Graham McAdam, whose management of The Christian Leader, the Universalist organ in this city, during the past year has been greatly to its benefit, paper passes into private hands, and will hereafter to published at Uties under the editorsamp of the Rev. Charles F. Lee. While there is no question in the denomination of the talents of Mr. Lee, it is not impossible that the opposition to the removal of the organ of the denomination to a provincial city may develop into the establishment of a new paper here, with Mr. McAdam at its head. ceases this week his connection with that paper. The

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 11 .- Mr. Walker of the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., is nere collecting information concerning the Canadian system of education

POLITICAL NOIES.

Ex-Congressman John A. Peters of Maine is urged as a good candidate to enter the fleid against Senator Hamlin. It is very evident that without a caucus Mr. Humlin cannot be elected. There ought to be indefiendent Republicans enough in the Legislaturs to unite in favor of Mr. Peters, or some equally good man, and elect him, caucus or no caucus.

The comments of the press on the President's message present a good illustration of the change in public sentiment during the past few months. The organs which speak in the old fulsome way of the President, as a man who can do no wrong or unwise thing, and which look upon all adverse criticism as slander and abuse, are few and far between. The frankness with which a great majority of the organs speak their honest sentiments shows that they have not studied the independent press without profit.

The Administration party has evidently had about all it cares for of Keilogg and his tribe in Louislana. The attempts of the Board of Canvassers to keep back the returns of the recent election and cheat the people again out of their legally elected Legislature have been a little too much for the most zealous partisans to bear, The Chicago Tribune, in the face of the President's meesage, comes out squarely against Kellogg, says a true count of the votes of 1872 by a Democratic Legislature would show that McEnery was elected Governor, and adds: "We think the Republicans, as a party, have carried Kellogg and his associates long enough; they have kept him in power by force for two years, against the solemn judgment of the Investigating Committee of Republican Senators that he was a usurper. Behind that Republican Senators that he was a usurper. Defind that judgment the Republican party cannot now go, particularly when the people of the State have affirmed it by a late vote that is too decisive to be questioned. One of two things should be done; either order a new election for Governor, or let the party which carried the late election govern the State, even if Kellogic loses an office which he cannot hold an hour save by the aid of the Foucast stray and have.